

Common HTML tags	
Tags	Explanation
<!-- -->	Comment: Used for making comments or leaving instructions within HTML code.
<!DOCTYPE>	Defines the document standard as HTML5.
<a>	Link.
<article>	An area defined as containing stand-alone content such as an article, news item etc.
<aside>	An area containing content that is related to the main content.
<audio>	For inserting audio.
	Makes text bold. Use this for when semantic meaning is not required. See .
<body>	Defines the visual area of an HTML document.
 	Break or line-break. Truncates a line of text so subsequent text continues on the next line beneath. See <p>.
<div>	Division. Defines an area of a web page in which content is placed. Sometimes referred to as a box. Used when semantic meaning is not required for the content.
	Emphasis. Makes text look italicised. Imparts greater semantic meaning to the text. See <i>.
<footer>	The area at the base of the page.
<form>	An area for containing form elements
<head>	The non-visual area of the HTML document. Contains supportive or related items for the web page i.e. <title>.
<header>	The area at the top of the page or at the top of sections of the page.

<h1> - <h6>	Headings. Defines text as a heading and related to the content.
<hr>	Horizontal rule. A horizontal line used for dividing content.
<html>	The container for all content in the HTML document.
<i>	Italics. Makes text appear italicised. Use when semantic meaning is not required. See .
	Image. For inserting an image.
	List item. A line of content within an <i>unordered</i> or <i>ordered</i> list.
<meta>	Meta tags appear in the <head> and define information related to the page such as a page description or keywords.
<nav>	An area defined as containing site navigation (links between pages)
	Ordered list. A hierarchical list of items, usually numbered.
<p>	Paragraph. Creates a space or margin between blocks of text.
	Typically used for defining text, when semantic meaning is not required, so as to apply CSS
	Makes text appear bold and. Applies greater meaning to the text. See .
<style>	Defines a style sheet in the head of the document.
<title>	Sits in the <head> and appears in the browser title bar, tags, bookmarks etc.
	Unordered list. A non-hierarchical list of items i.e. a bulleted list. Also used for creating site navigation.
<video>	For inserting video.

Head, header, headings and title

What can lead sometimes lead to confusion is the distinction between *head*, *header*, *headings* (<h1> <h2> <h3> <h4> <h5> <h6>) and *title*.

<head> The first part and non-visual element of an HTML document. The <head> is an essential part of an HTML document

<header> Defines an area of content that can be the top part of a web page (within the <body>) or introductory area to sections within a web page. A header can contain a whole range of content that is pertinent to its role as a header, in particular - headings.

Headings - <h1>, <h2> etc. define text as a heading for content. This can be a heading for the whole page, for articles and for sub sections of content.

<title> is an element that appears in the <head>, the non-visual part of an HTML document. A title is the element that appears at the top of a browser or browser tab. There is only one title per web page.

For example:

```
<head>
  <title>My web Page</title>
</head>

<body>
  <header>
    <h1>Welcome to my web page</h1>
  </header>
  <h2>An amazing story</h2>
  <p>
    A very interesting thing happened to me the other day...
  </p>
</body>
```